

# The Bamberg Herald

Thursday, October 5, 1916.

## SHORT LOCALS.

### Brief Items of Interest Throughout the Town and County.

The Philathea class of the Baptist Sunday-school will hold a business meeting Thursday afternoon at five o'clock at the home of Mrs. George F. Hair.

Mr. R. B. Still has resigned his position as deputy clerk of court to engage in the insurance business. He is succeeded by Mr. Frank Smoak as deputy clerk of court.

The M. E. Ayer company, of Bamberg, has been capitalized with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers named are: M. E. Ayer, president; B. T. Felder, vice president.

Mr. R. C. Stokes, who for the past several years has been located in Petersburg, Va., has returned to Bamberg, and will this week open a staple and fancy grocery business in the store recently vacated by Mr. J. M. Kinard.

Mr. J. J. Brabham, Jr., who has been operating a grocery store for some time past, has discontinued business. The store formerly occupied by Mr. Brabham has been taken by Mr. J. M. Kinard, who has moved his stock of groceries into it.

Dr. Charles F. Black returned to the city Tuesday morning from Charleston, where he has been in attendance upon his father, Dr. J. B. Black. He reported the condition of his father as being somewhat improved, though he is still very ill.

An important meeting of the Civic league will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Cleckly. All members are urged to be present and bring their dues with them. All committees are asked to be prepared to make their reports.

Travelers over the Orangeburg road report that the portion of the road that is embraced in our neighboring county is in extremely bad condition, and they suggest that the Orangeburg authorities ought to wake up and put it into first-class condition.

Large congregations were present at the services at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. The pastor, Rev. W. R. McMillan, delivered two strong sermons. There were no services at the Methodist church, the pastor, Dr. E. O. Watson, being in attendance upon the camp meeting at Indian Field Sunday.

### Bamberg Cotton Market.

Quotation for Wednesday, October 4, 2:30 p. m.

Middling ..... 16%

### Do You Want to Join the Navy?

Men at Bamberg desiring to join the United States navy will be examined there Saturday by S. C. McArthur, chief boatswain's mate, stationed in Columbia on recruiting duty. He will be in Bamberg from 10:57 in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening and will make his headquarters there at the postoffice. Men who pass will be sent at government expense to Atlanta for final examination.—Columbia State.

### Free-Hinnant.

A quiet home wedding of interest occurred yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at five o'clock, when Miss Josephine Free became the bride of Mr. H. Lawrence Hinnant. The marriage took place at the home of Mr. B. F. Free, on Bridge street, Rev. W. R. McMillan, the bride's pastor, performing the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives were present. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hinnant left for a few days' visit to Augusta. They are expected to return to the city Sunday.

The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. C. B. Free, and is a most charming young lady who enjoys the friendship and love of a large circle of friends in the city and county. Mr. Hinnant is one of the city's prominent young men. He is assistant postmaster, a member of city council, and a past chancellor in the local K. of P. lodge. His friends are numbered by the scores. The many friends of this popular young couple wish them mightily well.

### Rally Day at Trinity Church.

Next Sunday will be "Rally Day" at Trinity Methodist church. Special effort is being made to have every member of the church and Sunday-school present during the day. At 11 o'clock the business Men's Bible class is expected to attend the preaching service in a body to hear the pastor preach on "The Holy Gail of the Bible Class."

At 4 o'clock there will be a full reorganization of the Sunday-school, the installation of officers and teachers, and the announcements of promotions.

## New Advertisements.

H. M. Graham—For Sale.  
Bamberg Banking Co.—Statement.  
Black & Black—Value and Quality.  
Peoples Bank—We Are Still Growing.

G. A. Jennings—Treasurer's Notice.

J. B. Brickle—Don't Send Your Car.

Thielen Theatre—Trade at Home Adv.

Mutual Garage—Auto on the Brain.

Bamberg Auto Co.—Scientific Proof.

Enterprise Bank—The Place to Put It.

Louis G. Poliakoff—Notice to Customers.

Farmers & Merchants Bank—The Careful Man.

Bamberg Banking Co.—Estate of Neil McLaren.

C. R. Brabham's Sons—Are You a Good Business Man?

### Residence Caught on Fire.

Early Tuesday morning the residence occupied by Mr. A. B. Utsey and family on Carlisle street caught on fire, but the blaze was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The only fire in the house at the time was in the kitchen, although the portion of the roof where the fire was first seen was some distance from the stove chimney. A ladder was secured and a bucket brigade was formed, and a quick finish was made to the fire, which was fortunate, as the wind was blowing rather briskly, and other houses would probably have caught. No damage was done to the furniture, and only a small section of the roof was burned.

### Farmers Take Notice.

A charter for a National Farm Loan association for Bamberg has been applied for. Under the terms and conditions required by the Federal Farm Loan board a number of farmers met in the office of Hon. B. D. Carter, and after hearing the rural credits system explained satisfactorily, an organization was formed and applied for a charter to establish a National Farm Loan association here. When same is granted, a complete organization will be formed, and will be prepared to receive names of farmers who wish to secure loans through the rural credits system, which proposes to lend the farmers money in sums of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$10,000.00 at not more than 6 per cent interest on a term of not less than five years, and not more than 40 years. This association will not be ready to do business until the Federal Farm Loan board announces its readiness to put out such loans.

### Temperature Takes a Tumble.

The first real touch of winter arrived in town last Friday morning, when the temperature suddenly tumbled to a point that flirts with frosty mornings. The result was the calling in of comforting and friendly blankets in numerous households. More blankets were yet to be needed, however, for the mercury did not stop. It kept on falling.

The present cold snap is probably the tail end of a nation-wide fall in temperature. In the vicinity of Oklahoma mercury went down to twenty-nine degrees. The fall in temperature is accompanied by a brisk wind, which is probably the forerunner of a "gale," or something akin to a gale.

### Mr. J. C. Folk Hurt.

While working on the school building at Hunter's Chapel last week the scaffold fell with Mr. J. C. Folk, a carpenter of this city. Mr. Folk fell about twenty feet to the ground, and he sustained quite painful injuries. The fall hurt his back, and he has been confined to his bed since. His many friends hope that he will be able to be out again soon.

### Indian Field Camp Meeting.

A large crowd of Bamberg people went down to the Indian Field camp meeting Sunday. One gentleman said that he estimated the crowd present Sunday at at least three thousand persons; others estimated the number present at a great many more.

It will be of interest to many local people to learn that it is contemplated to make this a great religious centre some time in the near future. If the present plans are carried out something like ten thousand dollars will be expended on providing modern equipment for the camp ground, and the place will be converted into an institution for the holding of all manner of religious gatherings for the district.

Cortland F. Bishop, of Lenox, Mass., has a parrot which has a vocabulary of seventy-five words.

## Election Commissioners.

Governor Richard I. Manning last week announced the appointment of the following election commissioners for State and county elections for Bamberg county:

State and county commissioners—A. M. Brabham, Bamberg; M. N. Rice, Olar, R. F. D.; D. O. Hunter, Bamberg, R. F. D.

Federal commissioners—F. F. Carroll, Bamberg; R. L. Zeigler, Denmark; J. W. Stewart, Bamberg.

### Jewish New Year Observed.

Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish new year, was observed by the Hebrew population of the county last Thursday and Friday. All Jewish establishments in the county were closed on these two days, and will be closed again next Saturday, October 7, another holiday connected with the Jewish observance of new year. The Hebrew establishments in the county are: M. Leinwand, Ehrhardt; H. Karesch, Ehrhardt and Olar; Sam Bogen, Denmark; L. G. Poliakoff, Bamberg; L. Kobetz, Bamberg. The Herald wishes each of its Hebrew friends a happy new year.

### Fire at Cotton Oil Co.

Last Thursday afternoon fire broke out in the ginney of the Cotton Oil company, but was extinguished with but little loss. A small quantity of seed cotton in the gin room and some lint was burned, and the place was pretty badly blackened by smoke. The Cotton Oil company has a fine system of waterworks for fire protection, and no difficulty was experienced in putting out the blaze. The fire attracted a large crowd, who, when they heard that the big establishment of the Cotton Oil company was on fire, turned out in force expecting to witness a large conflagration.

### Ritter Elected Magistrate.

Cope, Sept. 27.—The election for magistrate at this place yesterday was one of the most spirited and enthusiastic that has been held here for many a day. The heavy vote polled was a surprise to everybody, being the third primary. At this box with 155 enrolled, and two having moved away, leaving 153, there was a poll of 139 votes cast, or only 14 short of the full list.

It was learned late in the afternoon that E. E. Ritter had won over his competitor, J. B. Williams, by 14 votes, he having led at this poll by seven votes, the count being Ritter 73, Williams 66.

The entire vote was as follows:

	Ritter	Williams
Bethlehem	16	10
Cope	73	63
Dry Swamp	32	24
Edisto	20	27
Total	141	127

### Our Subscription Price.

The Herald has not had a great deal to say about the price of the paper. We don't like to talk about ourselves so much, but we are confronting such a serious situation that we feel our subscribers ought to know of it. When we say we are confronting a crisis, we do not mean merely this newspaper, but all newspapers that look to their subscriptions for revenue. The Herald has been very fortunate so far in being far-sighted enough to purchase newspaper when the price was low, but that supply has been exhausted, and print paper is now worth, or was worth on September 27th, 6 1-2 cents per pound, or \$150 a ton. As recent as last spring we purchased paper at \$55 per ton. You can see the enormous advance. And this advance is on the paper that is used most, and therefore, the loss falls the more heavily. Now, a sheet of paper large enough to print an eight page, six column paper, similar to The Herald, on weighs just one-tenth of a pound, and therefore, costs just a little less than three-fourths of a cent. The former cost was just a little more than one-fourth cent per sheet. It is now costing us approximately one-half cent a week increase on each Herald printed. In other words it costs us 26 cents a year more now to send you The Herald than it cost us eight months ago. And the end is not yet. Our paper houses inform us they expect newspaper to be worth ten cents a pound before the first of the year. The increase mentioned is on the printing paper alone. Ink has advanced as much as paper.

We do not want to bore our readers with a lot of figures, but we do wish to impress upon them that we are losing money enormously on subscriptions at \$1.50 a year. It is absolutely necessary for us, in order to make ends meet, to cut off every possible loss. We cannot afford to take any chances on loss by subscribers failing to pay us. Every paper that credits subscribers has a large loss in this way. By cutting off every subscriber not paid in advance, we will be eliminating a large source of

## COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS.

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

a landing in the water, but he prayed for a safe journey, and when he finally got home safely he was thankful.

We are told that there is nothing new under the sun, but don't believe it. There is a negro near here called "Blind Calvin." He is totally blind, and perhaps it is true that the loss of one gift develops another. Maybe his being blind makes him a poet. Milton was blind and he was a poet. Blind Calvin is blind and he is a poet. And here is where something new comes in. He has composed a song. It is called "The Liar Song." He will sing it, and accompany it with his accordion and provided a nickel is occasionally thrown to him he will sing it for hours. I enclose you a printed copy for publication, although it is printed "Price 5 cents," yet I have his permission to have it published in the Herald.

### THE LIAR SONG.

Just let me tell you what a liar will do  
Always coming with something new,  
He will steal your heart with a false pretense  
Make out to you he is your bosom friend.

### CHORUS

If you don't want to get in trouble,  
If you don't want to get in trouble,  
If you don't want to get in trouble,  
You better let that lie alone.

When you meet a liar on the street  
The first thing he will do is show his teeth,  
The first thing he will do is show his teeth,  
The next thing he will talk about you.

When a liar wants to defend and prove  
He will lay 'round his neighbors and catch the news.  
Nearly every day when you look out  
You'll see the liar coming 'bout.

He'll tell you about the women and men  
And make you lose your bosom friend;  
He'll order you out to trace the tale;  
If you don't mind he'll put you in jail.

A liar and a hypocrite raises a fuss.  
A hypocrite's bad but a liar is worse;  
He'll go to your house in a rush,  
"I can't stay long, I've got to go to work."

He'll tell you something that will cause you to pout;  
Then the liar will borrow you out.  
Then if you will ask him for pay  
He'll fall out with you and stay away.

I want to tell you what happened some time ago: There was a party of young men fishing in Big Salkehatchie, when one of the party dropped his knife in the stream and the water was perhaps six or seven feet deep. He recovered his knife without getting his clothes wet. Now I am not going to use any word in this letter when the very first syllable would be "dis," or "stark," or "buck," but the query is how did he manage to get his pocket knife?

I do not believe there are many of our citizens who have got the statutes or acts of the last legislature, and I think it would be interesting reading to some of them if you would publish the fish and game law as far as it effects Bamberg county.

We have heard today that cotton is selling on our local markets for 16 cents, but one, at least, of our progressive farmers got 24 cents for his staple eight or ten days ago. And I think others got the same price.

### OCCASIONAL.

California has 10,057 factories, employing more than 200,000 persons.

### Book Store Specials.

The Herald Book Store has just received the nicest line of Bibles that has probably ever been shown in Bamberg. Family Bibles, teachers' Bibles, and the extra thin India paper Bibles are included in the shipment.

Large supply of the famous Boston Dollar Pencil Sharpeners on hand. The dandiest sharpener ever invented.

Last spring we bought up plenty of Normandie and Monumental school tablets. They are worth ten cents everywhere, but as long as they last we are selling for a nickel each.

Big stock of ledgers, day books, counter books, etc., on hand.

We have the biggest stock of memorandums outside of a large city in the State—bought before the rise in prices.

Our inks, mucilage, paste, etc., were all bought last spring. They are the same old sizes and the same old prices.

We have plenty of full size pencil and ink tablets—full size and before-the-war prices. Call on us.

loss to the paper.

Another thing: It will be to the interest of every subscriber to pay in advance, for we certainly cannot guarantee to continue sending The Herald for \$1.50 a year if the price of paper continues to advance. The prospects are that, unless the tide is soon turned, the paper on which 52 issues of The Herald are printed will cost more than the subscription price. If you pay in advance you know you will get the paper at the same old price.

## HISTORY OF FLEECY STAPLE.

### Earliest Mention of Cotton 400 Years Before Christ.

The earliest mention of the cotton plant was 400 B. C., when Herodotus writes of the wild trees of India which "bear fleeces as their fruit, surpassing those of sheep for beauty and excellence, and the Indians use cloth made from these trees."

Nearchus, an admiral of the fleet of Alexander the Great, describes a machine used by the Hindoos for separating the seed from the lint, thus showing that even in those early days the progress which had been made in preparing the raw material for weaving into cloth.

The Romans used cloth made of cotton very extensively, and its use was well known in China in remote periods.

It was found in use among the Indians in Central America and Mexico when the Spaniards came. Spinning and weaving were practiced by the women of the West Indies when Columbus landed in those islands. Their suspended beds were made of the cloth, and called "humacs," where we have the modern name of hammock.

Its early discoveries of the Mescha-cehe, or Mississippi, saw cotton growing in 1726. It was the staple product of Hispaniola, and in 1753 Jamaica exported two thousand bags.

It was stated in Carroll's Historical Collections that experiments were made on the Ashley River as early as 1670 in the growing of cotton, and it was found to thrive well, but for some reason it was given up, probably because of the difficulty in separating the seed.

The earliest attempt to plant cotton in South Carolina as a crop was made in 1748, when seven bags were exported to England, bringing three pounds, seven shillings and sixpence per bag; again in 1751 cotton was exported in small quantities; this did not pay, however, and it was not until 1788-90 that it was planted as a market crop to any great extent.

In 1770 there were shipped to Europe three bags of cotton from New York, four from Virginia and from Maryland, and three from North Carolina.

In 1785 these exports amounted to fourteen bags; 1786, six; 1787, one hundred and nine; 1788, three hundred and eighty-nine; 1789, eight hundred and forty-two, and 1790, eighty-one.

The first bags of cotton sold in South Carolina in 1784 were purchased by John Teasdale from Bryan Cope.

In 1787, small quantities were sold in Charleston, brought from Orangeburg; principally purchased by ladies for lining bed quilts.

In 1794 an American vessel arrived at Liverpool from South Carolina. As part of her cargo were eight bales of cotton, which were seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be raised in the United States.

The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney gave great impetus to the growing of cotton in 1794. At first his invention was carefully guarded and exhibited to ladies only. A man disguised as a woman saw the working model, made certain improvements, and so introduced it to the public.

The State of South Carolina paid Whitney the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the privilege of the free use of his gin in the State.

The first improved gin was used by Gen. Wade Hampton, the father of our late governor and senator.

In 1793 Gen. William Moultrie planted one hundred and fifty acres of cotton on Northampton plantation, but the crop failed because of a lack of knowledge as to the cultivation.

Capt. Peter Sinkler, of St. Johns, Berkeley, planted his cotton in hills, four feet square, leaving two stalks to each hill after thinning. In 1799 he planted three hundred acres on Belvidere plantation in St. Johns, which yielded an average production of two hundred and sixteen pounds per acre.

He sold most of this crop for 75 cents per pound, some of it for 50.

Four workings were deemed sufficient for a crop. The seed was planted in drills, and thinned and selected by hand. The daily task of a man being three and a half acres for the first thinning per day, and four for the second.

No manuring of fields or attempt at fertilizing was made; as one field showed signs of failing, another was selected.

Before the introduction of machinery the seed was separated from the lint by hand; the average yield was one pound lint to three pounds seed. Very little care was taken, as quantity and not quality was the object.

The first gin was a clumsy affair, and was worked by the foot. The greater part of the ginning was done at night or in the early morning. A hand doing four or five pounds each time.

In 1787, two bags of cotton were

sent to England as samples. It was reported back that it was not worth producing because of the difficulty in separating the seed. This, however, was before the invention of the gin.

Cotton planting advanced rapidly after 1794, and finally entirely supplanted the culture of indigo, which previous to that time was the staple crop of this section of the country.

Col. William Thomson, of Orangeburg county, was the first extensive planter of that section in 1794. John Mayrant, in 1797, was the first to plant cotton in Sumter. Gen. Wade Hampton introduced it into Richland county in 1801. He was the first to use water power for propelling the machinery of the gin. He gathered a crop of six hundred bags from six hundred acres.

Weaving of cotton cloth was done entirely by the hand loom until 1813. The power loom was not successful until 1822.

The first sea island cotton was planted on St. Simon's island, Georgia, in 1788, from seed brought from the West Indies. Mr. Kinsey Burden obtained some seed and was the first to introduce it into South Carolina. His first experiment failed, but he persisted in his efforts in the face of difficulties.

Mr. William Elliott planted a small crop on Hilton Head and met with success. Mr. Burden continued his efforts, and by a careful selection of seed, noting results obtained, finally improved the staple, and developed the sea island cotton as we now know it. For many years he kept the secret of his success. In 1825 he sold sixty bags for one dollar and sixteen cents per pound, and in 1828 for two dollars. Mr. Burden was the first planter to use Hessian cloth for packing his cotton. So carefully was this precious product put up that for a time the outer bags were lined with cotton cloth to protect the cotton from dust and dirt.

At first some of the English spinners complained that the staple was too long, and used to cut it shorter.

The cultivation of sea island cotton increased enormously, and the sea coast planters grew rich. Many are the tales told of the wealth and hospitality of these ante-bellum cotton growers.

So well known were their brands that often the crop was sold by that, rather than by sample.

Of course the civil war brought ruin and desolation to this industry. The seed deteriorated to such an extent that after the war the only pure seed known was contained in an ordinary envelope, which was given by Capt. George C. Heyward to Mr. Joseph T. Dill. Mr. Dill planted sea island cotton that came from this small remnant.

The value of cotton seed was almost unknown, and thousands of tons were annually thrown into the fields and allowed to rot as a fertilizer for the next crop. For many years both the short and long staple cotton was packed only in bags. The cotton bale came later, and then the compress.

Following are some of the prices obtained for short cotton in the early days of its cultivation:

1790	14 1/2
1791	26
1792	29
1793	32
1794	33
1795	36 1/2
1796	36 1/2
1797	37
1798	39
1799	44
1800	28
1801	44
1814	15
1818	34
1824	15

—By Joseph I. Waring.

The United States last year produced 3,868,152 short tons sulphuric acid.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements Under This Head 25c. For 25 Words or Less.

For Sale—Galvanized roofing, tin shingles of all kinds, V crimp roofing and siding. L. B. FOWLER.

For Sale—Nice family horse and surry. Will sell cheap for cash or on easy terms. H. M. HERNDON, Bamberg, S. C. 10-6.

For Sale—My place at Ott's, consisting of 73 acres, with all necessary buildings. L. D. ODOM, Bamberg, S. C., R. F. D. 4. 10-6.

For Sale—Two nice building lots, one on Railroad avenue, and one on avenue leading to G. Frank Bamberg's. H. M. GRAHAM, Bamberg, S. C. tf.

J. W. Barr, of Bamberg, S. C., represents the Reo Motor Car Co., of Lansing, Mich. If interested in the Best Car in America at the price, see him before you buy a car. tf.

Watkins Medicine Co.—Good, reliable men wanted to fill vacant territory. No capital required. See W. H. CHANDLER, Bamberg, S. C. tf.

Why Let Your storage batteries run down? We have installed up-to-date machinery and guarantee all work. Electric troubles a specialty. MUTUAL GARAGE, Denmark, S. C.